The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,905.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	,,	72 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
Firstinsertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... ,, 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ,, 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Birth.

BETHAM—April 10th, at Woodlands, Dapoolee, the wife of Mr. R. G. Betham, Pension Paymaster Southern Konkan, of a son, still-born.

Marriage.

CLEARY—STRATFORD—April 26th, at the Roman Catholic Church, Fort, Bombay, by the Rev. Charles Cooke, S. J., John Cleary, Esq., Khumballa Hill, to Frances, second daughter of Thomas Stratford, Esq., Jardine Street, Dublin.—No Cards.

Death.

SCOTT—April 14th, at Barwhinnock, Kirkcudbrightshire, Michael Hugh Scott, Esq.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 580 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. M. Furness, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th April, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadir, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Up.			Down.	
	May			May June
Leave Bombay	4 & 18		Leave Bussorah	23 6
,, Kurrachee	8 22		,, Fao	0 0
,, Gwadur	9 23		,, Bushire	26 10
,, Muscat	12 26		,, Linga	28 11
,, B. Abbas	14 28		,, B. Abbas	30 13
,, Linga	15 29		June	
,, Muscat	17 31		,, Muscat	1 15
,, Bushire	18 1		,, Guadur	3 17
,, Fao	19 2		,, Kurrachee	6 20
Arrive Bussorah	20 3		Arrive Bombay	9 23

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 890 tons, 150 H. P., Commander S. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th May, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	17
,, Mangalore	17	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Cannanore	18	,, Coconada	19
,, Calicut	19	,, Madras	23
,, Cochin	20	,, Pondicherry	24
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Negapatam	24
,, Columbo	20	,, Galle	25
,, Galle	24	,, Columbo	27
,, Negapatam	24	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Pondicherry	25	,, Cochin	29
,, Madras	27	,, Calicut	30
,, Coconada	29	,, Cannanore	1
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Mangalore	1
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	,, Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Dickenson, will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at noon, calling at Vingoria if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Vingoria and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Seypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bundes:—

Fares from Bombay to	Karunja.		Rewas.		Dhuramtur.		Oorun.		Colwa	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	16
Third Class	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	5

The Dhurramtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A.M. and Dhurramtur at 1 P.M.

The Colwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Colwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Sirset, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

Unjunwell,	Malwan.
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

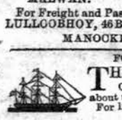
THE first class Steamer "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," J. Dupuy, Commander, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted places, every SATURDAY at 4 P.M., taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder:—

UNJUNWELL.	VINGORLA.
RUTNAGHERRY.	GOA.
JYTAPOOR.	CARWAR.
MALWAN.	COMPTA.

For Freight and Passage apply to Mr. MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, 46 Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Manager.

FOR NEW YORK.



THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain Houston, will be despatched about the 15th May.

For light freight apply to

B. P. FIELD, Js., Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE double A 1 Ship "WEATHERSFIELD," Registered tonnage 1651, Morris, Commander, will meet with quick despatch for the above Port, and has first class Cabin accommodation. For terms of Passage apply to Captain MORRIS on board.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for the Ship.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(*To sail about 15th proximo.*)

THE A 1 Clipper Ship "DILBHUR," 1308 tons register, J. Pudeng Commander.

This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

Plans of the Cabin accommodation and further particulars may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Dilbhur*.

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which thereis Book Post,

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

*** Remittances [and orders must be made payable in London.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £84 10s., 2nd class £37 8s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, KATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

NOTICES.

WE have appointed Mr. J. M. CARTER to be our AGENT in BOMBAY, and he is authorized to sign our FIRM per PROCURATION from THIS DATE. HOWARD BROTHERS.

4, Meadow Street, 20th April 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st MAY 1868 at 12 o'clock noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and Forms of Tender can be seen, and farther particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

By order of the Post Master General,

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 15th April 1868.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No.

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators
JAMES RANKIN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 and in Bombay in 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than 2 dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do not admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

	per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton-	Qts. Pts.
Labelled & Brandsd	Rs. 30 Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do	,, 25 ,, 13½
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do	,, 21 ,, 11½
,, 3—Larose, Yellow capsule, do	,, 18 ,, 10
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do	,, 16 ,, 9
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do	,, 15 ,, 8½
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule, do	,, 13 ,,
Sauterne, Red capsule, do	,, 20 ,,

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32
Nuits, ditto	,, 26
Macon, ditto	,, 21

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded, Rs.	36 Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto ,,	31 ,, 17
Good Sparkling, ditto ,,	26 ,, 14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling,	
Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	,, 31 ,, 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	,, 34 ,, ...
,, ,, Braunberger, do	,, 26 ,, ...
Hock, ,, Johannisberg, er	,, 36 ,, ...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34 ,, ...
,, ,, Rudesheimer, do	,, 26 ,, ...
,, ,, Hocheimer, do	,, 23 ,, ...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption. Qts.

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	,, 30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	,, 28
Sherry, No 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry	,, 22
do ,, 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	,, 22
do ,, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	,, 22
do ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry	,, 15
do ,, 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	,, 15
Marsala, Virgin	,, 38
Madeira, East India	,, 38

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine	Rs.	24 Rs. 13
and do Red seal—a good sound Wine	,,	20 ,, 11

SPIRITS.

These are protected by "Betts" Patent Trade Mark Capsules.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,, 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	,, 22
,, ,, Scotch	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,, 16

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs.	38 Rs. 20
Maraschino di Zara, best	,,	38 ,, 20
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,,	30 ,, 16
Orange Bitters (the)	,,	,, per dozen ,, 24 ,,

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Inferest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSES, on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants can be supplied more economically from our Bombay Godowns than from home, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCIES for the following Goods, and we shall shortly invite the attention of Traders to samples:—

Iron Bar, Hoop, Sheets, Boiler Plates, and Rupee Bars, (Branded) also Welsh Iron, Galvanized and Corrugated Sheets.

Revolving Iron and Wood Shutters, Warehouse Lifts, Brass and Zinc Name Plates, &c.

Fire, Garden, and Conservatory Engines, Fire Escapes, Ladders, and Pumps.

Fine Art Pictures, Engravings, and Photographs.

Wholesale Preserved Provisions.

Leather Mill Bands for Engines, Hose Pipes, White Laces, Rope, Cord, Vulcanized Indian Rubber Mill Bands, Hose, Sheets and Washers.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

SEWING MACHINES.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and many illustrations of the above-named articles can be obtained and inspected at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment,

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	... 11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	... 16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	... 18	,, 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	... 16	,, 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	...	,, 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	... 16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	... 15	,, 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	... 16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	... 28	,, 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	,,	3 ,, 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	,,	3 ,, 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	,,	4 ,, 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	,,	4 ,, 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	...	,, 6 ,, 8
BADHAM'S Silk and Cotton Pants	...	,, 7 ,, 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	...	,, 6 ,, 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	,,	2 ,, 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65	,,	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	,,	75 0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	...	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	,,	... 10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	,,	... 10 8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts	,,	... 12 8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts	,,	... 70 0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits indispensable		20 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	,,	... 20 0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	...	8 8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs. 7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	,, 7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	,, 7 0
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	,, 7 8
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakespere	,, 7 8
BADHAM'S West End	,, 7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs. 4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	,, 3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	,, 4 0
An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.	

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs. 2
Guyots Leather Brace	,, 3
Guyots West End	,, 2
The Royal Courier Bag	,, 8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	,, 12 ,, 7
The Brighton Walking Stick	,, 2 ,, 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	,, 18 ,, 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	,, 14 ,, 18
The Hemmed Stitched	,, 16 ,, 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	,, 10 ,, 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs. 14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	,, 16 ,, 30
Gold Collar Studs	,, 6 ,, 8
Gold Shirt Studs	,, 14 ,, 30
Gold Scarf Rings	,, 8 ,, 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	,, 2 ,, 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteans of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	...	1 8
COLLARS Regent	,,	...	5 0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	,,	...	5 0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	,,	...	5 0
COTTON Socks White	,,	...	10 0
COTTON Socks Colored	,,	...	10 0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		...	4 0
TRAVELLING Suits		...	20 0
TRAVELLING Shirts		...	6 8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		...	8 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		...	25 0
OVERLAND CHARTS		...	10 0
RUGS AND MAUDS		...	16 0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		...	2 12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

To be Ready Shortly,

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY

CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,

Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department, to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by astaff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

D. S. KEMP and Co.'s Medical Circular. English Vaccine Lymph in capillary Tubes. The following Salts of Quinine:—

Arseniate,
Phosphate,
Lactate,
Kinate,
Urate,
Hydriodate.

Phloridzine,
Beoberine,
Cetrarine,
Piperine,
Extractum Physostigmatis.
Tinctura Physostigmatis, a reliable preparation.
Aperient Lemonade Bottles and Half Bottles.
Pancreatine for assisting the digestion of fat at meals.
Inhalers for the Inhalations of the British Pharmacopœia.
Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON —although inferior in flavor the Liquid Extract, to is, from its lower price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chêf de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In pots—Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—At prepared by D. S. KEMP &Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

CLARET, choice Breakfast Bordeaux, in first rate condition, just received and bottled by

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

N.B.—Price remarkably low.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own Machanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

PORT WINE, direct from Oporto, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

OLD COGNAC, by Biche-Latour, Bordeaux, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS by every Mail Steamer—

PRIME YORK HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
STILTON CHEESE.
CHEDDAR do.
DOUBLE GLOSTER do.
CHESHIRE do.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

CORN FLOUR, in 1 lb. Tins, by William Polson & Co.—

ENGLISH FLOUR—Coleman's Kiln-dried Norfolk Flour.
COCOA—Epps' Homœopathic, in 1 lb. Tins.
COCOA NIBS—Epps's.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS—

TRICHINOPOLY, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
PONDICHEROOTS.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO—

Thos. Bear's	VIRGINIA SHAG,	in Packets.
do.	BIRD'S-EYE	,, ,,
do.	SMOKING MIXTURE	,, Tins.
do.	IMPERIAL TOBACCO	,, ,,
do.	GOLDEN GEM	,, ,,
do.	LATAKIA ORONOKO	,, ,,

CAVENDISH, at Rs. 2 per lb.

Wills's BRISTOL BIRD'S-EYE, in Tins and Packets.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

do. CHEROOT HOLDERS.

BRIAR-WOOD PIPES.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE AND Co., Merchants and General Dealers, Sudder Bazaar, Mulkuttoo, ABYSSINIA.

VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company amongst the Registered Shareholders thereof, at the rate of RUPEES TWENTY per SHARE, will be paid on and after FRIDAY the 1st day of May 1868, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bombay Green, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Before payment the Shareholders are requested to produce at the Office of the Company their Certificates of the First Distribution.

SORABJEE FROMMURZ,
For self and co. Liquidators.

Bombay, 24th April 1868.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—Extensive and valuable Property for sale by Order of the Court of Chancery in England.

Mr. W. MEIKLEJOHN, of Kurrachee, begs to and nounce that he has received instructions from the Official Liquidators of the above Company, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1868, and following days, at the Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, (adjoining the Agra and the Punjab Bank)—

The whole of the Plant, Steamers, Barges, Machinery, Stores, Landed Property, and Effects of the "Oriental Inland Steam Company, Limited," at Kurrachee, and adjacent places, viz.:—Munora, Ghisree and Kotree (near Hydrabad, and on the River Indus, as follows:—

IRON PADDLE STEAMERS, KOTREE.

Names of Steamers	Tonnage	Horsepower	Carrying Capacity Tons.	Draft of Water laden.	Average speed	Builders' name and date of Building.
					mds.	
Indus	265	120	80	3 ft. 6 in.	16 Knots	Caird & Co., Greenock, 1861.
Soane	227	120	40	4 ft.	14 Knots	British built at Calcutta by the Company in 1862.
Jhelum	350	150	120	3 ft. 6 in.	16 Knots	Henderson & Co., Renfrew, in 1862.
Gogra	232	120	40	3 ft. 8 in.	14 Knots	British built at Calcutta by the Company in 1863.
Oobarah	568	130	200	2 ft. 2 in.	12 Knots	Purchased from H. M.'s Government in 1865, built of quarter inch steel plating.

PARTICULARS CONTINUED.

Names of Steamers	Date and place of erection.	Maker of Engines.	Description of Engines.	Consumption of Coals per 12 hours.	Passage accommodation.	
					1st Class.	Floats, feathering or Common.
Indus	Kurrachee, Nov 1861.	Caird & Co.	Diagonal direct.	700	6	Common.
Soane	Henderson & Co.		Do. with oscillating cylinders.	650	4	Common.
Jhelum	Kurrachee, 1863.	John Kay, Kirkaldy	Diagonal direct.	800	4	Patent Feathering.
Gogra		Caird & Co.	Direct action with oscillating vertical cylinders.	650	4	Patent Feathering.
Oobarah		Westwood & Baily.	Horizontal direct.	800	8	Common.

These Steamers are well known on the River Indus, are fast and powerful, each tows two Barges, and is in good working order. Three of these Steamers are just completing monthly Charters for Transport of Railway material.

IRON BARGES, KOTREE.—The "Allahabad," 670 tons; "Munora," 201 tons; "Kurrachee," 223 tons; "Khetty," 218 tons; "Hydrabad," 244 tons; "Sehwan," 195 tons; "

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	per sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal	1,750 pr share
1,046,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay	73 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	24 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	102 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China, In	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	5 per share.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	270 p ct pm.
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoird'Escompted'Paris	Nomina
1,000,000	300	300	9	Delhi and London	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	London & China Ba.	18½ p. sh.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	Madras Bank	63p. ct.
500,000	250	250	12	National Bank of India	123 ex. div.
	250	250	12	Oriental Bank	435 p. s
	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	83 p. s
	25£	25£	....	Guzerat Bank	35 (ni.

LAND COMPANIES

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	550 per sh.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	61 to 615sh.
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	95 per sh.
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	....	Frere Land Co.	140 per sh.
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	820 per sh.
....	2,000	1,300	25p.s	Port Canning	540
2,150,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co.	999

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	69 per sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES

300,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co.	2,100 per
240,000	2,500	2,500	25	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	515 per h.
350,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,375 per share
130,000	4,000	3,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,000 per share
150,000	500	500	....	Vicgas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	120 per share
....	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per shar

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rat
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0d.
Calcutta	At sight	208
Do.	30 days' sight	208
Do.	60 Do. do.	98.
China	60 ays' sight	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 percent
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	} 92 to 92½
" " " "	1842-43	
" " " "	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1855-57	108
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	112½
Five and a half per cent.		112½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan		111½.

SAMEOF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 220
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Francpieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 10-8-8
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 19 oz. English	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 28TH APRIL.

				PER CANDY.
Dholleras		Old		215 to 218
Bhowaggur				
Broach				210 to 212
Dharwar Sawginned				229 to 235
Comrawuttee		New		238 to 240
Akote				
Broach				248 to 255
Dholleras				212 to 215
Bhowaggur				
Veeravul				210 to 220
Vingorla				238 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned				252 to 255

Ready Sales ... 1,500 Candies.
For delivery ... 800 "
Market dull.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF BULLION AND COIN.

For the Week ending 7th February 1868.

IMPORTS.	Rs.	EXPORTS.	Rs.
HONGKONG.		CEYLON.	
Gold Coin	44,000	Rupees	4,000
" Bullion	2,69,180	CUTCH.	
" Sovereigns	1,09,000	Gold	5,000
Silver Coin	2,52,500	Gold Coin	4,500
Silver Bullion	2 14,480	Silver	2,000
SUEZ.		Silver Coin	1,850
Gold Coin	58,350	Rupees	2,050
PERSIAN GULF.		CONCAN, BRITISH.	
Silver Coin	2,700	Gold	3,440
PERSIAN GULF STEAMER.		" Sovereigns	200

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 28.

Sibthorpe, Captain, 6th Regiment, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Burmester, Ensign, 109rd Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—28TH APRIL.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
" Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	£1 5s. 0d.
By Overland Route		£30s. 0d. to £3 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
" Mauritius	Rs. 14 per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
April 28	Prince Alfred	Thirkell	London, Dec. 27.
	Orissa (s)	Hall	Hongkong, Apr. 8.
	H. M. Elephant (s)	Eduljee	Bancoot River, Apr. 28
	Mirella	White	London, Dec. 14.
	Pehlwan	Tarn	Singapore Mar. 22.
	Alfred Storer	Jubits	Shields, Nov. 29.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, April 26.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
April 28	Golden Eagle	Muir	Moulmein.
	Star Queen	Forbes	Havre.
	Mahmoodee	Shorts	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Hanna Law*, Black, Liverpool.
Ship *Granton*, Ellery, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Pewang*, to P. Gulf *via* Kurrachee.
Ship *Mahableshwar*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Richard Ryland*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Lotkowaree*, to Liverpool.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE new Steam Ship "SHAHAZADAH." Apply to EDWARD BATES & Co.
Bombay, 28th April 1868

FOR ENGLAND *VIA* HAVRE.
(To sail about 10th proximo, under guarantee to make the passage from Bombay to Havre in 90 days.)

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS & SON'S magnificent teak-built Ship "THE TWEED," A 11. years, 1,745 tons, W. STUART, Commander, has very superior and unequalled accommodation for First Class Passengers, for whom, on arrival at Havre, a First Class Passage will be provided by first Steamer to Southampton.
Particulars as regards Passage may be obtained of Captain STUART on board "*The Tweed*," or from SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents of *The Tweed*.
Bombay, 28th April 1868.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY next, the 4th proximo, for the conveyance of from one thousand to twelve hundred tons of COAL hence to Kurrachee by squareiregged Vessels.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship "SARAH," BOORD, Master, from Moulmein, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners of Ship *Sarah*.
Bombay, 28th April.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, for the transaction of the following business, viz. :—
1.—To elect a Deputy Chairman in the room of JAMES BOGIE, Esq., proceeded to Europe.
2.—To receive the Report of the Committee on Ships' Commissions and Trade Returns.
3.—To consider certain points raised in reference to Ship Freight Inwards.
The attendance of Members is particularly requested.
By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, 29th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," Captain THIRKELL, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.
Captain THIRKELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.
Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the Office of the undersigned for countersignature.
BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain THIRKELL, Ship *Prince Alfred*.
Bombay, 28th April 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of JAMNADASS KHOOSHALDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant.
UPON hearing MESSIEURS ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Solicitors for the Trustees, appointed under the above Act of the Estate of the abovenamed Insolvent, and on reading the Affidavit of GOVIND BALCRUSHNA, sworn herein on 28th day of April instant, and it thereby appearing that the said GOVIND BALCRUSHNA is desirous of resigning his said Trusteeship, I do order that the resignation of the said GOVIND BALCRUSHNA as such Trustee as aforesaid be accepted as from the Twelfth day of May 1868. And I do further order that any act required or authorized to be done by the Trustees may as from that date be done by the continuing Trustees, PATRICK DEWAR and NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD, until the further order of this Court.—Dated this 28th day of April 1868.
C. SARGENT.
ACLAND PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MR. J. NEUBERG will shortly receive a new and varied STOCK of GOODS, and in order to make room for these, he begs to offer the undermentioned Articles at a
DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT. FOR CASH ONLY.

Boxes, Fancy.
Bronze Ornaments.
Cheroot Holders.
Cigar Cases.
Combs.
Concertinas.
Cooking Stoves.
Embroidery.
Embossing Presses.
Envelopes.
Fans.
Fancy Goods.
Fruits, Preserved.
Games.
Glassware, Bohemian.
Gold Beading.
Guard books.
Goglets.
Hair Brushes.
Ice Boxes.
Imitation Jewellery.
Ink-stands.
India Rubber Bands.
Jet Ornaments.
Ladies' Companions.
Looking Glasses.
Meerschaum Pipes.
Musical Boxes.
Oil Prints.
Oil Paintings.
Oil Cloths.
Opera Glasses.
Penknives.
Pencils.
Perfumery.
Powder Puffs.
Sealing Wax.
Soap.
Spectacles.
Stencil Plates.
Table Linen, English and country-made.
Toys.
Tobacco Pouches.
Tobacco Jars.
Walking Sticks.
Watches, gold, silver, and gilt.
Willow Baskets.
Wine Coolers.
Work Boxes.
Writing Desks and Portfolios.

Kid Gloves at Rs. 1-8 per pair, or Rs. 6 per half dozen—Cash.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.
Proprietor.—Mr. Vaniackrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett.
Sole Lessee.—His Extravagancy Dave Carson, D. C. M.
GRAND PRIZE CONUNDRUM CONCERT.
TO NIGHT!
TO NIGHT!!
TO NIGHT!!!
GRAND PRIZE CONUNDRUMS!
GRAND PRIZE CONUNDRUMS!!
GRAND PRIZE CONUNDRUMS!!!
RICH, RARE, AND RACY!
RICH, RARE, AND RACY!!
RICH, RARE, AND RACY!!!
AND WARRANTED ORIGINAL!!!!
COME AND HEAR THEM READ!!!!!
MR. DAVE CARSON begs to inform his Patrons, Friends, Admirers, Constituents, and the Public generally, that this, of all nights, they should not miss attending the Theatre, for there will be shown to what an extent the Sun, combined with Education, can act alike upon the brains of Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans and Hindoos.
COME AND HEAR THEM READ.
PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
MEDLEY, OVERTURE, ...Dave Carson's Minstrels.
OPENING CHORUS, "HITHER WE COME" (*Enchantress,*) Company.
SOFTLY O'ER THE RIPPLING WATERS, ...Mr. W. Burton.
PICKLES (*A Legend of Simla*) .....Dave Carson.
SAIL ON, SILVER CLOUD, ...Mr. S. Herberte.
RIDING IN A RAILROAD CAR, ...Mr. G. Southam.
After which,
DAVE CARSON
Will sing an entirely New Version of the Local Comic Song, entitled,
THE TIGHT LITTLE ISLAND,
The Best Local Song ever written.
An Interval of Ten Minutes.
PART SECOND.
VOCAL DUET—"The Moon has raised her Lamp above" (*Lily of Killarney*).—Messrs. Herberte and Burton.
To be followed by
THE BENGALEE BABOO,
DAVE CARSON.
VIOLIN SOLO—"Souvenirs D'Allemagne"—*Simonson*,
MONSIEUR SEMELADIS.
After which
THE CONUNDRUMS WILL BE READ.
Part Second will Conclude with the Performance of the
GREATEST WONDERS OF THE AGE,
THE DWARFS.
An Interval of Ten Minutes.
PART THIRD.
The Entertainment will Conclude with a
BURLESQUE OPERATIC NONDESCRIPT,
entitled, the
GEM O'DE HOOGHLY
THE GEM, ...Mr. G. Southam.
THE DAD, ...Dave Carson.
LOVE No 1, ...Mr. S. Herberte.
LOVE No. 2, ...Mr. W. Burton.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5
Stalls	" 3
Upper Circle	" 2
Pit	" 1

A GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE FOR NATIVE LADIES AND THEIR FAMILIES will take place
TO-MORROW EVENING, 30TH APRIL.
Books containing a selection of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Dak Gharrie," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.—*Price*: ONE RUPEE.
Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.
Doors open at 8.
Trouble begins at 8-45 P.M.
AGONY TERMINATES WHEN ALL'S OVER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, an open CARRIAGE and pair of fast trotting black HORSES—A miniature BROUGHAM and bay HORSE. Apply to G. B. GLADDING, 22 Marine Street.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession up to the 15th October, an airy and commodious BUNGALOW, comfortably furnished, situated in Land's End Road, Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 250 per month. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

NOTICE.—Consignees of 25 Cases Wine, shipped by Messrs. RUINART PERE ET FILS, of Rheims, on board the *Her Majesty*, SEYMOUR, from London, and marked R.P.F. 594, are requested to pay the Freight due thereon and take immediate delivery.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Her Majesty*.
Bombay, 27th April 1868.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

WANTED, for the Office of the Architect to Government, a COMPETENT MAN who is a good DRAUGHTSMAN, and possesses some knowledge of Architecture. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem. One who has served in an Architect's Office will be preferred. Candidates should apply to the undersigned, either by letter or in person, forwarding Copies of their Credentials and specimens of Architectural Drawing, not later than the 4th proximo.
WALTER PARIS,
Architect to Government.
Pendalls, Esplanade, 27th April 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)—BOMBAY AGENCY.—The following are the Bank's drawing rates for the Out-going Mail :—

On London at 6 months' sight			per Rupee.
"	4	do.	1/11 7/8 do.
"	3	do.	1/11 13/16 do.
"	2	do.	1/11 3/4 do.
"	1	do.	1/11 11/16 do.
"	Demand		1/11 5/8 do.
On Scotland and Ireland			1/11 9/16 do.

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

To MR. ARDASEER RUTTONJEE,
Clerk in the Bombay Bank.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to bring to the Notice of MR. ARDASEER RUTTONJEE that he has got three Shops at Sholapoor built on the Municipal Land, for which he has not paid the Rent for 2 years 6 months. The amount due is Rs. 18. The undersigned has several times written to MR. ARDASEER RUTTONJEE, but having received no reply, he now warns him that if the sum due is not paid within a fortnight legal steps will be taken for recovering the same. RAMCHUNDER SAKHARAM,
Chairman M. M. C.
Sholapoor, 23rd April 1868.

PURE SWISS MILK (PRESERVED.)—Prepared by the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company.
The only preserved Milk awarded a Medal, at Paris Exhibition, 1867.
Recommendation by BARON VON LIEBIG.
I have analyzed the Preserved Milk prepared at Cham (Switzerland) by the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company. It consists of nothing but Cow's milk and the best Sugar, and possesses all the properties and qualities of a perfectly pure milk. I heartily recommend it as perfectly wholesome and as especially adapted for hospitals and children. I have no doubt that its excellent qualities will soon introduce it in large cities, where it is daily becoming more difficult to obtain a supply of pure milk for use of families.
See my full report upon this article published April, 1867.
(Signed) LIEBIG.
Can be had on application.
Imported by TREACHER & Co., Limited, (Sole Agents) Bombay Presidency.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.
NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BARODA."

Collingwood's Rambles of a Naturalist on the Shores and Waters of the China Sea. (Illustrated.)	Rs. 12 0
Sister's Bye-Hours. By author of Studies and Stories	3 12
Muir's Sanscrit Texts, Vol. I.	15 12
Merx's Vocabulary of the Tigre Language	2 12
Who breaks pays. By author of Cousin Stella	0 12
Ned Locksley the Etonian	1 8
The Flying Dutchman	1 8
Wise's History of Medicine. 2 vols	12 0
Carter's, The Gardener's Vade-Mecum	0 12
Tanner's Practice of Medicine	15 12
Thomson and Taits' Treatise on Natural Philosophy, Vol. I.	18 12
Fayrer's Clinical Surgery in India	12 0
Marryatt's Poor Jack. (Illustrated.)	4 8
Campin's work on Iron Roofs	11 4
Glen's Law of Contracts	6 8
Dempsey on Roving Bridges. 2 parts	23 12
——— on Iron Roofs. 2 parts	47 4
——— on Timber Roofs. 2 parts	23 12
Artillery Regimental Standing Orders, &c.	3 12
Bosweil's Life of Johnson	2 12
Acton on the Reproductive Organs	8 0
——— on Prostitution	8 0
Mavor's Spelling Book	0 12
New Infantry Drill, 1867	0 12
Culley's Practical Telegraphy	8 0
Sabine on the Electric Telegraph	9 8
The Queen's Tour in the Highlands	1 14
Miss Frere's Old Deccan Days	9 0
Tinsley's Magazine, Vol. I.	6 0
Goods Words, bound volume for 1867	5 12
Smollett's Tristram Shandy	0 8
Sterne's Sentimental Journey	0 8
Norie's Merchant's and Shipmaster's Ready Calculator	5 4
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CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 28th April 1868.

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CONTENTS :—

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Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
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Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
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Delhi Railway.
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Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS :
Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1868.

WHILE a British army is operating in the far west for the liberation of the English victims of Theodorus's capricious temper, another officer, holding an accredited mission, has fallen into evil fortune among certain savages in the far east. It appears that the Bhamo expedition has been brought to a sudden and unexpected pause by the arrest of Captain Sladen, the officer at the head of it, by a tribe of Panthays, who dwell between native Burmah and the Chinese frontier. This is rather a triumph for Sir John Lawrence and his Council, who minuted strongly against this expedition being undertaken. Sir Stafford Northcote, however, under pressure from Colonel Fytche, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, ordered the dispatch of an exploring party, under, as we may put it, the patronage and with the aid of the King of Burmah, to examine and open out, if possible, the old caravan route between Western China and Burmah, *via* Bhamo. The King of Burmah was highly favourable to the expedition, and Captain Sladen is an officer in whom he reposes the greatest confidence. All went well so long as the party were within His Majesty's dominions, but difficulties have not been long in beginning after the expedition penetrated into the territory of the wild tribes beyond. It seems that Captain Sladen and his party put up at a Panthay village, and that the house he occupied took fire and was destroyed, seven other houses also being destroyed by the flames. The head-man of the village demanded Rs. 3,500 as reparation, which Captain Sladen was neither willing nor able to pay. Thereupon the village people impounded him and his whole party, making them prisoners on the spot. What the King of Burmah has done, does not yet appear. To pay the money is to establish a principle which the wild tribes, through whose territory the expedition has to travel, will speedily appreciate the value of, as it will encourage them to go on impounding Captain Sladen at every step of his progress. The villagers are, however, in the present case entitled to reparation, and it will be well if His Burmese Majesty, or the British Representative at the Burmese Court, has sent on the money demanded by the Panthays, and purchased the release of this new batch of captives. We do not anticipate that there will be any difficulty in obtaining their liberation by negotiation, but we very much fear that the present act of the villagers will be made an example of by other tribes, and that we may yet have another Abyssinian difficulty on our hands in the wilds beyond Burmah.

THE breakdown of the cable between Gwadur and Mussendom is calculated to direct the public mind to a somewhat anxious scrutiny of existing and prospective Indo-European Telegraph arrangements. Though the present interruption could hardly have occurred at a more critical, and therefore ill-timed, period, the circumstance may thus perhaps be productive of beneficial results. The recent change in the position of the cotton market has taken many by surprise to a certain extent, for although a proportion of those interested probably calculated upon a recovery of prices to a certain point sooner or later, we believe it is not too much to say that none looked to see them regain their present level so soon, if even within the present year.

The cotton trade being affected by so many circumstances in different parts of the world, otherwise totally unconnected, has necessarily become one of extreme fluctuation and risk, and, therefore, to render operations in the staple safe, a thorough, certain, and rapid communication between the producing and consuming centres is the best safe-guard against a recurrence of former speculation and consequent disaster. Without a tolerably clear conception of the causes by which prices are affected, it is merely a truism to assert that there is no safety in following them up. Everything, for instance, seems now to hinge upon the producing capability of America, as evidenced in the outturn of the present crop and the prospects of that following. Instant intelligence of tangible facts bearing on this subject is, therefore, most essential. Circumstances which to-day may appear from the latest advices to justify present or higher prices on this side, may before to-morrow have become altogether changed, and yet, in the present condition of the Telegraph, purchasers may be innocently operating for a week or ten days to an extent that, in the event of such changes, must bring about immense losses.

Again, late experiences have taught cotton shippers that their greatest safety lies in the rapidity with which their operations can be effected, and hence the course most preferable is to get the latest European advices, base a purchase upon them, telegraph it home, and get rid of it while the excitement lasts. No one now-a-days has sufficient confidence in the future of cotton to be willing to wait on calmly for the completion of an operation through the old-fashioned, but now almost obsolete, (in such matters) course of post. Indeed, though as important as ever for private purposes, postal communication is hardly more than a supplementary resource to the merchant, all the more important transactions being conducted by Telegraph.

And yet it is just when most essential, and when in fact it had become almost indispensable, that the Telegraph has failed us. Of course the breakage of a cable is an accident which every line is liable to, and one cannot therefore in reason attach any particular blame to the unfortunate occurrence in this instance. We cannot, however, forget that the accident referred to, however easily it might have befallen the best, has this time occurred to one of the worst conducted Telegraphs that has yet been known. There is not the least difficulty in substantiating this charge: it has been brought forward in the most public manner time after time. The causes of the defective working of the present Indo-European Telegraph have been stated so frequently, both by the Press, in addresses by public bodies at home, and in the East to Government, that it would be mere waste of time to do so here. We may, however, state without fear of contradiction that, from the time it was opened, with the exception of one or two occasions of short duration, the line has eminently failed to give satisfaction, and has been little more than a source of irritation and annoyance to all who have been compelled to use it. Even when there are no interruptions to plead as an excuse, messages between England and this country have rarely occupied less than a week or ten days in transmission. They have been lost altogether in many instances; in others, have been so strangely mangled and altered as to come forward quite unintelligibly; and, as a rule, entirely without regard to priority of despatch, messages of a week unblushingly presenting themselves at the same time with those of three weeks old. A gigantic and costly undertaking which under efficient control and with fair working should be an untold national benefit, and an almost miraculous instance of the triumph of modern science, has thus been, so far, in great measure wasted, and we have now the satisfaction of feeling that, while the broken cable may be repaired by a comparatively early date, we shall then only return once more to the old system, extremely imperfect and unsatisfactory at the best.

The causes of all this imperfection have been frequently pointed out to Government; the Chamber of Commerce, in referring to them, have not failed to make due allowances for the great disadvantages under which the line labours in passing as it does through a variety of foreign and semi-barbarous countries, with no responsible seat of management, each portion being worked by officials, often ignorant of English, and responsible only to the Government of their own country. But something more than a mere pleading of difficulties is required when those difficulties can be not only overcome but avoided altogether, and we think that while Government pertinaciously determines to adhere to the line which is so defective, in preference to one which would be independent of the circumstances which render it so, such a one being offered to them in lieu cannot fairly claim much consideration in the complaints of the public.

We have more than once pointed out that a number of gentlemen has come forward with a proposal to construct a line *via* the Red Sea, with a cable almost direct from Aden to Bombay. All that was wanted was a material support, in the form of a guarantee of 5 per cent. which was asked on the same grounds, and justly so, which are considered sufficient to induce Government to accord the same assistance to the Indian Railways. The names by which the proposal was backed were among the most respectable and influential in the English mercantile world. The scheme was cordially welcomed and approved by the mercantile communities both at home and in the East, and yet, notwithstanding that a very handsome *quid pro quo* in prospect was offered in consideration of receiving the solicited encouragement, the latter *was definitively refused*. The grounds for this refusal are perhaps sufficiently perceptible to the official mind, though they never can become so to that of the public of India. The time may not improbably arrive when the Anglo-Indian Telegraph Company will be in a position to accomplish their magnificent undertaking independently, and the present state of the public mind on the subject will very possibly hasten its arrival. In connection with the subject, it is a somewhat telling commentary on the policy of our Government, and the light in which it is regarded by other civilized countries, that the Russian, Prussian, and Persian Governments have lately taken upon themselves to construct a line of Telegraph between Europe and India. Why these powers should have felt called upon to undertake a work of the kind it is not so easy to see, though it certainly appears to argue an extremely warm interest in the welfare of England's Eastern possessions, which it is to be hoped may be purely disinterested. Possibly as each country is to bear the expense of, and to reap the profits from, the portion of the line which passes through it, the undertaking may be looked upon as a likely investment; but, however this may be, it certainly proves how very widespread is the conviction of the inadequacy of present appliances. Though disinclined to encourage or assist in the construction of a British Company, which would have done the work probably far more efficiently without foreign assistance, the British Government has expressed its readiness to *cooperate* with the abovenamed Governments in the "International Telegraph," and although India may benefit materially from its construction, we feel bound to say that Great Britain could not have adopted a line of policy better calculated to proclaim to the world at large her disinclination to be further saddled with the uncontrolled and unassisted management of her own affairs. Having done so it is not greatly to be wondered that other Governments, by whatever motives actuated, should consider it worth while to undertake to manage some of them for her.

DEATH OF MR. MICHAEL H. SCOTT.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Michael Hugh Scott, which occurred at Barwhinnock in Kirkcudbrightshire (Scotland), on the 14th instant. We suppose Mr. Scott has died of liver-disease, which obliged him to go home in July last, but the telegram which has been received does not mention the cause of death. After his arrival in England he continued ill, but two or three weeks before the last mail left, an abscess in the liver burst, and he appeared after this to improve in health. The announcement of his death was therefore somewhat unexpected. Mr. Scott, we believe, was about 38 years of age. He came out to India in 1851, and as a partner in the firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co. has for many years been well known to the public of Bombay. He was for a length of time a member of the Legislative Council of this Presidency.

FRESH NEWS FROM ABYSSINIA.

A RUMOUR went about the town yesterday that a part of the Force under Sir Robert Napier had met Theodore, and given him a sound beating, but that Theodore had succeeded in retreating and taken the captives with him. We are in a position to contradict the report,—which, indeed, arose in a very simple way. A gentleman in town received a letter yesterday morning, which had come by the regular mail from Annesley Bay, and in which one of the "shaves" which have been

igh water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of fourteen miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses of the fourth order. The tower is 89 feet high, built of white stone, and its position is in lat. 9-57 N., long. 76-14-40 E. from Greenwich. This light is substituted for the one formerly shown from the flagstaff. *Anchorage*—The best anchorage in Cochin roads is with the following bearings, viz.—Lighthouse from E. ¾ N. by S., 2 to 2½ miles off shore, in form 5½ fathoms, soft ground. [All bearings are magnetic. Variation 0in 1868.]

THE Consulting Engineer for Railways, in a letter dated the 17th March last, forwarded to Government a report of a collision which took place north of Santa Cruz ballast pit, between the 8 P.M. down goods train and five empty ballast waggons, which were standing on the line unprotected. Reuben, the guard, was taken into custody, and on the 18th March he was placed before Mr. Trevor, on a charge of criminal neglect of duty. From the evidence adduced before the Magistrate it appeared that the night on which the collision took place was very dark, and as the spot at which the waggons came to a stand after becoming detached from the train was between 300 yards from the points, it would have been impossible for the pointsman to see them. Reuben's defence was to the effect that he had been riding on the front vehicle from Bandora to Santa Cruz, but that on arriving at the points he jumped off to see that the man was at his post, and then when the train passed him to get upon the up line he jumped upon what he believed to be the last waggon. The Magistrate was of opinion that a charge of criminal neglect of duty could not be substantiated and accordingly discharged Reuben.

MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP was asked in chambers yesterday, on behalf of the liquidators of the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank, to take into consideration the question of the remuneration which should be given to Mr. T. P. Punnett, the newly appointed liquidator. After a reference to Mr. P. E. Bendir, one of the liquidators originally appointed, as to what would be a suitable amount, the learned Judge fixed Mr. Punnett's remuneration at 1 per cent. on future receipts (the remuneration received by Mr. A. Thomson, lately one of the liquidators), and in addition a half per cent. on the monies which he will have to distribute among the shareholders. Mr. Bendir only receives the commission of 1 per cent. on the receipts, and the difference is made in Mr. Punnett's case as he enters upon the liquidation at this late stage, and also because it is not likely that Mr. Bendir will remain in Bombay till the close of the liquidation,—Mr. Keir, solicitor, having stated (in reply to a question put by the learned Judge) that it was probable Mr. Bendir would leave Bombay next monsoon. Mr. Bendir informed Mr. Justice Westropp in connection with this matter, that the amount likely yet to be realised was from 1½ to 3 lakhs of rupees.

THE ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company was held on Monday afternoon last, at the Company's Mill, Tardeo. Mr. John Dixon was called to the chair. The secretary read the notice convening the meeting: the directors' report and the balance sheet were then read, also the report by Mr. B. Brown, Mill manager, on the condition of the Mill, a survey report by Mr. J. Sykes, manager of the Cooria Spinning and Weaving Co., and Mr. J. Gleaves, manager of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co. It was unanimously resolved that the above reports be adopted. Messrs. John Dixon and Dorabjee Framjee Panday, who retire by rotation, were re-elected directors for the current year. Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit was then elected a director in room of Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, resigned. A previous resolution, whereby it was intended that a portion of the capital, about Rs. 2,25,000, should be invested in Company's paper, was rescinded, and it was resolved that the amount would be treated as part of the ordinary capital of the Company. Mr. Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia and Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Motawalla were appointed auditors for this year. After a vote of thanks to the directors and agents, Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee, for their good management, and to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, the meeting separated.

SERIOUS CHARGE BY A SHIP CAPTAIN.

YESTERDAY in the Fort Police Court, Mr. Strong appeared before the Senior Magistrate and applied for a warrant under the following circumstances—Veeachund Vusta, acts as agent in Bombay for Luckmedass Tokersey, who is a merchant in the habit of shipping cargoes of wood bound to Bombay. On the 2nd April a quantity of that wood arrived in Bombay per the ship *Salamuttee* consigned, as the bills of lading would show, to this man, Veeachund Vusta. The captain of the ship, named Urree, on landing found a man who represented himself to be the person named in the bill; and as the captain knew nothing more of the consignee than his name, he assumed him to be the proper Veeachund Vusta to whom the wood was consigned, and accordingly delivered him the wood. The consignee of the wood was in the habit of receiving his money from Veeachund, through Vellub Varia, but on the ship returning to Kurrachee he got information from the latter that he had got no money made over to him and knew nothing about the man to whom the wood had been delivered. Now it seemed that this man who had represented himself to be Veeachund was really named Trikum Chuttoo, and therefore he applied for a warrant against him, and thought that if his statement were correct there was good ground for granting that.

The Magistrate remarked that it was a serious thing to arrest a man under such a charge as this. As far as he could see, the proper course for the plaintiff would be to take civil proceedings and recover the money value of the property.

Mr. Strong replied that he believed the man had been written to, but no satisfactory reply tendered. The value of the wood he had got was about Rs. 1,000.

The Magistrate ultimately granted a summons to be returnable on the following day.

SWINDLING IN THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

SENTENCE OF SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

YESTERDAY afternoon Ballajee Bhaskerjee, clerk, charged with swindling in the Administrator General's Department, was brought up in the Fort Police Court to receive sentence by Mr. Bickersteth. Some delay was occasioned by the failure of the defendant to answer to his name, for which he was reproved by the Court.

The Magistrate then said—Ballajee Bhaskerjee, I have carefully considered the evidence which has been adduced against you in this protracted inquiry, and after the fullest and most anxious consideration, I have come to the conclusion that you are guilty of misappropriating some of the goods of the late Mr. Burden. Throughout the whole of the investigation, the case has been carefully watched in your behalf by your solicitor, and he has with great ability urged every argument that could be adduced in your favour, and done all that he could to throw discredit on the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, but he has entirely failed to shake my belief that you are guilty. Had I entertained any doubt it would have been my duty to give you the benefit of that doubt. That you had accomplices is more than probable. But that does not in any way lessen your guilt or relieve you from the consequences of it, though it may afford reason for regret that those who participated in your crime should not also share your punishment. The offence you have committed is a very serious one. The goods of a dead man were intrusted to your charge and you grossly abused the trust that was reposed in you. It was your duty to have protected them against all wrong-doers; you yourself became spoiler. You no donbt thought there was no one to discover your wrong, but your crime has found you out, and I hope the result will be a warning to all who may be tempted hereafter to commit a like offence. Had not your employer given you a good character and stated that he believed this to be the first time you have been guilty of such a fault, I should have committed you for trial at the High Court. At the instance of your solicitor, however, I have consented to hear the evidence myself, but I cannot impose a more lenient sentense, than that you be imprisoned in the House of Correction for six calendar months and kept at hard labour during that period.

The prisoner was then removed.

THE TARIFF ON COTTON GOODS.

THE following papers have been placed at our disposal by the Chamber of Commerce:—

No. 1340 of 1868.

Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, 7th April 1868.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Ravenscroft's letter, No. 286, dated 23rd January last, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 1868, dated 28th March 1868, from the Government of India, to the address of the Government of Bengal, and of the communication therein referred to; from which it will be seen that the proposed revision of the existing Tariff on Cotton Goods has been allowed to be postponed.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JAS. WYLLIE,
Offg. Secretary to Government.

No. 1868.

Financial Department.

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

SIR,—In reply to the communication from your office, No. 933, dated the 19th instant, I am desired to state, that under the circumstances explained, the proposed revision of the existing Tariff on Cotton Goods may be postponed.

2. The consideration of the other matters mentioned in para. 2 of my letter, No. 1259, dated the 27th February 1868, may also be deferred.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, the 28th March 1868.

A copy of this letter, and of the communication from the Government of Bengal, dated 19th March 1868, sent to the Government of Bombay, in continuation of the letter from this Department, No. 121, dated 14th January 1868.

(Signed) J. E. COOKE,
Assist. Secy. to the Government of India.

Dated Fort William, the 14th March 1868.

TO THE JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt, on the 12th instant, of your letters to our address, dated 6th instant, appointing us, with Mr. Henderson, to form a Committee for the purpose of revising the existing Tariff on Cotton Goods.

2. The Committee were to have met yesterday, but Mr. Henderson was too ill to attend, and the Committee therefore met to-day.

3. Mr. Henderson had previously sent the accompanying statement to Mr. Crawford, from which the Lieutenant Governor will perceive that, speaking for the Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta, Mr. Henderson thinks that there is no necessity now for revising the existing Tariff. The prospects of the Cotton Market are now much changed, since the letter of the Chamber to the address of the Government was written, and that with reference to the rise in the price of Cotton and Piece Goods since that date, and to the uncertainty of the crop now on the ground, Mr. Henderson is of opinion that the Tariff should remain as it is, and that when the market becomes more settled, the Tariff may be revised if necessary.

4. Mr. Crawford has heard similar statements regarding prices, &c., from several merchants, with whom he has spoken on the subject.

5. Under these circumstances, we have thought it right to lay the matter at once before the Lieutenant-Governor. In the meantime we have refrained from entering upon the consideration of the other matters mentioned in the 2nd paragraph of the letter of the Government of India, No. 1269, dated 27th ultimo, as it is possible no enquiry into them will be considered necessary, should that upon the Import Tariff Schedule be postponed as suggested by Mr. Henderson.—We have honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) E. T. TREVOR.
J. A. CRAWFORD.

When the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, following the cast of the Bombay Chamber, called attention in November last to present Tariff value as fixed in 1867 with a view to their reduction in consequence of the great fall in Cotton and Cotton manufactures, the statements then brought forward in favour of a revision of the existing Tariff values were, no doubt, fully warranted by the altered position of the raw material.

Supplies of Cotton, particularly from America, had largely increased, and there seemed no reason to doubt that from other countries shipments of the staple would be continued on an average scale. The article was in consequence rapidly approaching its normal price before the American war, and values of cotton manufactures fell in sympathy; indeed, such was the anxiety evinced to realize that, many importers in this market were selling largely for arrival at about the rates current before the American war, thinking, no doubt, that by so doing they were acting judiciously for their own interests or those of their constituents.

The Cotton Market, however, has not followed the course laid down for it in November last. Supplies from America have not been so large as were generally anticipated, from other countries they have been rather under than over those of the year previous, and with the prospect of a reduced cultivation in the States, Cotton has for sometime past been attracting considerable attention, and not only have stocks been reduced to a minimum in England, but prices have been rapidly advancing, Fair Bengal having risen from 4¼d. to 7¼d. per lb., and other descriptions nearly in proportion.

Values of Piece Goods in the Indian markets have advanced considerably during the same period, or since the application of the Chamber of Commerce for a revision of the Tariff values, and the present market values of Grey Goods are now generally above the rates fixed by Act XVII. of 1867.

As the difference between the Market and Tariff values is at present so slight, and the course of the Cotton Market so uncertain, I am of opinion that no modification is at present desirable, for it would, I think, be almost impossible at present to arrive at a satisfactory basis for the settlement of fixed values alike fair and equitable to the Government and the importer.

I am quite of opinion that Act XVII. should be revised and modified as early as possible, and I would take the liberty of suggesting that as soon as the value of Cotton is again steady, the present Committee be thus requested to take up the question of revised Tariff values for Cotton Piece Goods.

(Signed) J. H. HENDERSON.

Calcutta, the 13th March 1868.

No. 933.

Copy forwarded to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, for consideration and orders, with reference to their letter, No. 1217, dated the 25th ultimo.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

(Signed) THOMAS JONES,
Assist. Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William, the 19th March 1868.

LAW

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

28th April.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Victoria Financial and Bullion Association vs. Ramchunder Bowanishunker

THIS was a suit to recover a sum of money lent to the defendant, and on the case being called,—

His Lordship remarked that he thought this Company had been dead and buried long ago. Was it, he asked, represented by anybody in Court?

Mr. Dunbar replied that he was instructed on behalf of the liquidators of the Company—Damodhur Jettabhoy and Ghellabhai Jairam.

His Lordship said that one of these men could not come to the Court, because he had given an order against him for perjury, and the man had absconded. He had seen a notice lately to that effect, and presumed he would not appear. That man, he thought, was the principal director of the Company. He had brought a note into Court and made a deal of it, though it was purloined from the opposite party. The case was an infamous one, and, he supposed, had not been proceeded with on account of the public prosecutor not having been able to get at the man. The last he had seen of him was an advertisement offering a reward for certain papers which had been allowed to get into the hands of this man, and stating that he had absconded and could not be found. However, as to this case, the Company was represented?

Mr. Dunbar said he was instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, solicitors, for the liquidators, and understood that the liquidators had seen the summons served.

The Judge—He has done that, has he? I thought he could not be found.

Mr. Dunbar—I believe that he is here in Court, to-day.

The Judge—That man should have been before the Police Court long ago for giving false evidence in judicial proceedings. I directed it to be done at the time.

At Mr. Dunbar's request the case was placed at the bottom of the list for the day, but on being afterwards called, the learned counsel stated that his witnesses were not present. He therefore asked an adjournment till after the vacation, which was granted.

Narronjee Shamjee and another vs. *Sitaram Nundlal.*

Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee appeared for the plaintiffs in this suit and stated that the defendant did not appear. He first proved the execution of the plaint and then said that it was brought to recover a sum of money due on an adjusted account, and that there was no dispute of the debt, for it was admitted by the defendant in a schedule he had filed in the Insolvent Debtor's Court.

His Lordship remarked that if that were so, then by the section of the Act there must be a stay of proceedings.

Mr. Cumroodeen replied that the plaintiffs did not wish for execution of judgment, but merely wanted a declaration of their claim.

His Lordship said that as a schedule had been filed, the proceedings in this suit must be stayed.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRINCE ALFRED.

(Melbourne Age, March 30.)

THE principal and all engrossing topic of the month has been the dastardly attempt to assassinate H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh at Sydney. Incredible as it may seem, it is true that an attempt has been made on the life of the Prince, and though the attempt happily failed, it has caused feelings of grief and indignation, which after spreading throughout the Australian colonies, will travel all over the civilised world. The Prince attended the Sailors' Home picnic, at Clontarf, near Sydney, New South Wales, on the 12th inst., and after luncheon was walking with the Countess of Belmore and Sir William Manning, when a man stole behind him, and at the distance of two paces, discharged a pistol-shot into his body. The Prince immediately fell, exclaiming, "Good God! my back is broken." It was found that the bullet had struck the back, about two inches from the right side of the lower part of the spine, and after traversing the course of the ribs round by the right to the abdomen, had lodged there, immediately below the surface. As soon as it was ascertained that the course of the bullet was quite superficial all danger was considered to be over. Two days afterwards the ball was extracted, and ever since the Prince has continued convalescent. When the news of this atrocious crime reached Melbourne it sent to all our hearts a thrill of horror. People refused to believe it at first. On reading the announcement posted up at the newspaper offices, they asked, "What horrible hoax is this?" Then as incredulity gave way to horror on finding the intelligence only too true, the feelings, which rapidly expressed themselves in the countenances and conversation of the excited groups, were feelings of deep sympathy with the intended victim, and of indignation that the reputation of the colonies should be stained by such an outrage upon our hospitality and loyalty. Calm men were moved to strong expletives. Men usually quiet were heard lamenting that they were not by to have trampled the life out of the cowardly assassin. Perhaps the deepest feeling of all was that of sympathy for the Royal Mother who had sent her son to see us and testify her regard for us in this distant portion of the empire, and who now might perchance hear of the attempt upon her son's life without hearing at the same time of his recovery. The universal feeling found prompt expression. Not only in Melbourne, but in every town and hamlet throughout the colony, meetings were held almost simultaneously, and resolutions passed recording the peoples' grief and indignation, and renewing their pledges of loyalty to the throne. The two Houses of Parliament met at the earliest moment, and drew up addresses expressive of the profound indignation and sorrow with which the members had heard of the attempt upon the life of H.R.H. The public schools belonging to the Church of England, the Roman Catholic, the Wesleyan and Presbyterian denominations likewise adopted indignant and sympathetic resolutions. During two successive Sundays the worshippers in every church found vent for their feelings in connection with this sad event; on the one Sunday offering up prayers, and on the next thanksgivings for the Prince's recovery. All classes and creeds of the community—English, Scotch, and Irish—have been alike earnest in their demonstrations. To say one ever doubted the loyalty of the colonists, there can be no room for doubt now. This universal sorrow has proved the reality of our attachment to England and to the Queen, even more effectually than the joy with which the Prince was welcomed to our shores. We believe that the Prince himself feels that it is so. In reply to the addresses which have been presented to him, he says:—"The cowardly act of one individual has not in any degree shaken my confidence in the loyalty of the people of this colony towards the throne and person of Her Majesty, or in their affection for myself; and I shall gladly convey to the Queen the universal expression of horror and indignation which the attempt to assassinate me has called forth from Her Majesty's faithful subjects in Australia." The assassin is a person named O'Farrell, and about him the public mind is naturally much occupied. Who is he? What are his antecedents, and what were his motives? Was he alone in the crime, or had he accomplices; or is he merely a madman? Various rumours are abroad, and the answers given to the questions differ very much according to the religion and race of the persons discussing them, and according to the political parties to which they happen to be attached. It has been stated that this O'Farrell is an Irishman, that he was educated for the Catholic priesthood, but failed somehow to reach holy orders; that he has always taken a deep interest in religious matters, being considerably inclined to fanaticism; that he has latterly been in depressed circumstances and been addicted to hard drinking. The telegrams received from Sydney state that he has confessed, himself to be a Fenian, that he had accomplices, and that he was instructed by the directors of the Fenian movement to kill the Prince. It is difficult to determine what amount of credence may be given to these alleged confessions. No accomplices have yet been arrested either in New South Wales or in Victoria; and no evidence has as yet been discovered, so far as we know, that will substantiate the existence of a Fenian organisation here. But though no Fenian organisation, in the proper sense of the term, should be found out, there can be no doubt that we have few amongst us who may be called Fenian sympathisers, and the crime may have been the result of Fenianism without an organisation at all. Many speak upon the subject as if the disgrace attaching to Australia in consequence of this crime would be all the greater if it were traced to Fenianism or to the teaching of Fenian sympathisers; but to any one looking at the matter without bias, the disgrace will appear to be neither increased nor diminished either way. That we have some Fenian sympathisers is our misfortune more than our fault. The people at home know well enough that Fenianism is not a product of our soil; and they will not blame us because we have been forced to drink of the bitter cup as well as themselves. Many people say that O'Farrell is simply a madman. It may be so, though there is nothing to indicate that he is more of a madman than all drunkards and criminals may be said to be such. We have no doubt, however, that will be pleaded in his behalf, and as a barrister well fitted to deal effectively with such a plea has been engaged in his defence, it is probable that a solution of the crime may be found in the way many deem to be best calculated to soothe the alarms which have been excited.

The bulletins published by the press during the 13th and subsequent days were eagerly read by the public. The bullet was extracted on the afternoon of the 13th by Dr. Young, of the *Galatea*, and Dr. Wilson, of the *Challenger*, from the left side, just above the abdomen. The Prince did not complain of much pain, but afterwards appeared to suffer a little. The bullet was flattened as if from striking against the rib. Drs. Young and Wilson were in constant attendance, and under their care the Prince progressed so favourably as to be declared convalescent on the 18th inst. To say the receipt of the bulletin sent a thrill of joy throughout the city from one end to the other. The *Galatea* and all the men-of-war in the harbour speedily became decorated with flags, and whilst the bunting floated gaily to the breeze, the jack tars and their officers evinced their joy at their royal captain's returning health with loud cheers. Throughout Victoria the rejoicing was universal. Congratulations were forwarded to His Royal Highness from the Mayors of the city and principal towns throughout the colony; and a special day of thanksgiving was proclaimed, and very closely observed by all religious communities. His Royal Highness and Mr. Thorne continued to progress, and the Prince being ultimately pronounced out of danger, great joy was manifested.

THE ATTACK.

(Sydney Herald, March 13.)

When the Prince left the luncheon tent at the Sailors' Home Picnic, he escorted the Countess of Belmore to the door of the royal tent, and then turned to converse with His door of the royal tent, and then turned to converse with His Excellency the Governor, the Chief Justice, and Sir William Manning. They remained talking a few seconds, and then His Royal Highness and Sir William Manning sauntered across the green towards the clump of trees bordering the beach, and under which the *Galatea* band was stationed. The subject of conversation was the Sailors' Home, and His Royal Highness, to mark his appreciation of the institution, handed Sir William a cheque as a donation to the institution. Sir William cheque as a donation to the institution. Sir William acknowledgments for the donation, and then asked His Royal Highness whether he would go round to Cabbage Tree Beach to see the aboriginals as they were then ready for some sports. Before His Royal Highness could reply a treacherous assailant, who had just left the crowd of persons congregated under the shade of the trees, stole up behind him, and when he had approached to within five or six feet pulled out a revolver, took deliberate aim, and fired. The shot took effect about the middle of the back of His Royal Highness, an inch or two to the right of the spine. He fell forward on his hand and knees, exclaiming, "Good God, my back is broken." Sir William Manning, hearing the discharge, and seeing His Royal Highness fall, turned and sprang at the would-be assassin, who then jumped back and aimed the murderous weapon at Sir William. Seeing the pistol directed towards him, Sir William stooped to evade the shot, and losing his balance, fell. Fortunately, the charge did not explode; but as Sir William Manning was in the act of rising, the ruffian took aim a third time; just at the moment Mr. Vial (of Castlereagh-street), who happened to be behind, sprang upon the dastardly assailant, pinioned his arms to his side, and thus the aim of the pistol was diverted from the body of Sir William Manning to the ground. The weapon was discharged, however, and the shot entered the foot of Mr. George Thorne, senior, who fainted, and was taken away by Mr. Hassall and other friends attracted by the discharge of firearms, and seeing His Royal Highness fall, ran to the spot, and three or four of them, among whom was Mr. T. Hales, and a young gentleman named M'Mahon, lifted His Royal Highness to carry him into his tent. It was evident from the demeanour of His Royal Highness that he was suffering great pain, and he asked his bearers to carry him gently. The wish was complied with as far as possible, and thus he was borne into his tent. Here he was taken in charge by Dr. Watson, of H.M.S. *Challenger* who together with Dr. Wright, of Sydney, Dr. Powell, of the *Galatea*, and Assistant-surgeon Waugh, of the *Challenger*, were immediately in attendance. The dress of His Royal Highness was removed, and upon an examination of the wound it was found that the bullet had penetrated the back near the middle, and about two inches from the right side of the lower part of the spine, traversing the course of the ribs, round by the right to the abdomen, where it lodged, immediately below the surface. No vital organ, fortunately, appeared to be injured, the course of the bullet being, to all appearance, quite superficial.

SEIZURE OF THE ASSASSIN.

While this painful examination was in progress, another scene, which almost defies description, was going on in another part of the ground. No sooner had Mr. Vial grasped the arms of the man who had fired the shots, than Mr. Benjamin Mortimer (an American gentleman) Mr. Whiting (of the firm of Drynan and Whiting), A. L. Jackson, and other gentlemen seized him; and had it not been for the closing in around them of the police and other persons, they would speedily have placed him beyond the reach of the law courts. The people shouted "Lynch him," "Hang him," "String him up," and so on, and there was a general rush to get at him. The police headed by Superintendent Orridge, got hold of the assassin, and they had the greatest difficulty in preventing the infuriated people tearing him limb from limb. In this the police were ably assisted by the Chief Justice, Lord Newry, and the men of the *Galatea* band. Both Lord Newry and Sir Alfred Stephen exerted themselves to get the prisoner on board the steamer lying at the wharf, while Mr. Orridge, with herculean strength, kept back the crowd as much as possible. The task of putting the prisoner on board the ship was not an easy one, and it was fully ten minutes before they could get him on to the wharf. By that time all the clothing from the upper part of his body was torn off, his eyes, face, and body were much bruised, and blood was flowing from various wounds; and when he was dragged on to the deck of the *Paterson* he appeared to be utterly unconscious. No sooner was he on board than a number of sailors had a rope ready to string him up, and it was only by the interference of Lord Newry that his life was spared. The people out of whose hands the prisoner had been rescued immediately gave vent to their disappointment, and at an indignation meeting, summarily convened, determined to bring him back from the steamer, and despatch him at the scene of his crime. A rush was then made for the steamer, which had just hauled off a few feet from the wharf, and they shouted to the captain to haul in. For a moment this officer appeared to waver, but the Hon. John Hay, who was on the bridge, doubtless divining the intentions of the crowd, peremptorily ordered the captain to haul off. This he did, and the vessel accordingly proceeded on her voyage to Sydney.

DEMEANOUR OF THE PRINCE.

The effect of this dastardly attempt at assassinating the Prince amongst the immense number of persons congregated at Clontarf, may be more easily imagined than described. A large number of ladies fainted, others were seized with hysterics, and the whole multitude was convulsed. Suddenly a joyous throng had been converted into a mass of excited people, in whose breasts sympathy for the royal sufferer, and indignation for his murderous assailant, alternately prevailed; while pallid faces and tearful eyes told of the deep anxiety that was felt in reference to the extent of the injuries which His Royal Highness had sustained. People crowded by hundreds around the tent in which the sufferer lay, until they were informed that they must keep back in order to allow free ventilation. They at once fell back thirty or forty yards, and formed a complete cordon around the tent, and anxiously awaited the result of the examination. Finding the people so anxious about him, His Royal Highness said, "Tell the people I am not much hurt; I shall be better presently." His Royal Highness, who never lost consciousness, although feeling faint and weak from the shock to his nervous system and from loss of blood, described to his attendants the sensation he experienced when struck by the bullet. He said he felt as though he was being lifted off the ground. At about five o'clock His Royal Highness was placed on a litter, and borne by the men of the *Galatea* to the dock of the *Morpeth*, a solemn silence being preserved by the people, who stood on either side while the cortege passed. His Excellency the Governor, Commodore Lambert, Captain Beresford, and Mr. Toulmin were most assiduous in their sympathetic attentions, and proceeded to Sydney in the same boat. Prior to this the little steamer *Fairy* had been sent up to Sydney with a message for the officer in charge of the *Galatea* to be prepared with a boat to convey the royal sufferer to the shore; and when the *Morpeth* arrived off Farm Cove, a barge from the *Galatea* came alongside. The Prince, who was lying upon a stretcher with a soft mattress under him, and his head supported by pillows, was lowered into his barge, which was manned by a number of his own sailors. On arriving at the landing-place he was carefully lifted out of the boat. The Prince was surrounded by a guard of marines, and the sight of his prostrate and helpless condition called forth from the crowd many expressions of sympathy.

THE ASSASSIN IN GAOL.

Upon the arrival of the *Paterson* at the wharf, the prisoner was landed and conveyed in charge of Mr. Orridge to the gaol. O'Farrell is a fair-complexioned man, about five feet eleven inches in height, and apparently about five and thirty years of age. He has a slight beard and moustache and a military air. He is perfectly self-possessed, is said to be a man of good education, and in manner is not unpleasing. He was dressed in a dark coat and trousers, and white waistcoat. His clothes were torn to ribbons by the excited crowd, and he received many severe bruises, his eyes being blackened, his nose being swelled very much, and his lips puffed out like those of a negro. According to his own statements—although he says very little and maintains much reticence with respect to himself and the motives of his dastardly deed—he is a native of Dublin, but left Ireland at a very early age. He has been in many countries, has spent a considerable time on the European continent, and in America, and about three months ago came from Victoria to New South Wales. He has expressed a hope that the Prince would not die, and says that he did not mean to kill, but merely to "frighten him"—a statement which is absurd upon the face of it. Two revolvers were found on him, one of which had not been discharged, and every chamber of which was loaded. The other, the weapon with which the attempt at assassination was committed, was picked up by one of the *Galatea's* bandsmen after the prisoner's capture. The latter is a small Colt's revolver, such as could easily be carried in the pocket.

Late in the afternoon a rumour was brought to the Legislative Assembly that the Prince was shot. The correctness of the information was doubted, and it was not until a reply to an inquiry was sent from the detective office, stating that a shot had been fired at the Prince, and a person or persons were in custody, that the report was believed. Meantime Superintendent Orridge went up to the House, and reported that a man was in custody, and that he had conveyed him to the gaol. The House was at once adjourned. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Parkes, proceeded to the gaol, and saw the prisoner. He ascertained that his name was H. F. O'Farrell, that he slept on Wednesday night at the Clarendon Hotel, corner of George and Hunter streets. The Colonial Secretary asked him how he came to commit such an outrage, to which he replied, "Come, come, it is not fair to ask such a question as that—the Prince is all right—the Prince will live, you need not fear about him—it's only a side wound—I shall be hanged, but the Prince will live." On leaving the gaol the Colonial Secretary, taking with him two police constables, went to the Clarendon Hotel. The people there knew nothing about the affair beyond hearing a rumour that the Prince had been shot. They admitted that such a man as the prisoner was described to be had lived there, and the room in which he had slept was at once searched. Some articles of wearing apparel were found in a broken box, and in a table drawer. In various places in the drawer and in the pockets of his clothes were found percussion caps, detonating cartridges, wadding for revolvers, a fancy Bible, and a number of religious books, in which his name was inscribed. Having secured these things, the Colonial Secretary ascertained that O'Farrell had been in Sydney from about Christmas last, and that whilst the Prince has been here, whenever the other lodgers in the house spoke of him, this man got out of temper and denounced him. He went out on Tuesday evening to go to the ball; but, for some reason, did not get in, and came back. The Colonial Secretary also ascertained that he had lived at Tierney's Currency Lass Hotel, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets; and to that house they proceeded. Here, in a box, said to belong to O'Farrell, they found a number of articles of clothing and some written papers, from which it was shown that he had resided in Melbourne.

MAGISTERIAL EXAMINATION OF O'FARRELL.

On Friday, the 13th instant, a special court was held in the Debtors' Prison, Darlinghurst Gaol, Mr. H. H. Voss, the Water Police Magistrate, presiding, to inquire into the charge against Henry James O'Farrell of wounding, with intent to kill, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, on the 12th instant, at Clontarf, near Sydney. Amongst others present, there were His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore, Captain Beresford, Lieutenant Haig, Viscount Newry, the Hon. Eliot Yorke, Mr. Toulmin, Mr O. W. Brierley, the Attorney-General (Mr. Martin), the Colonial Treasurer (Mr. Eagar), and Mr. Wisdom, M.L.A.

The face of the prisoner (who was attired in the prison dress of white canvas) presented a sickening sight. The left side of his face was very much swelled, and the right side cut and bruised in several places, whilst his right eye was black, protruding and closed, and his left livid with bruises and capable of being only partially opened. The skin down the front of his nose was abraded, and that feature was also considerably swollen. Prisoner is about five feet ten inches in height and strongly built, has straw-colored hair, and wears all-round whiskers and medium sized moustache. He is about thirty-five years of age. Unable to see except with difficulty, yet he was observant in the proceedings, and although he asked a few questions he was not disturbed from the almost stolid indifference to the various statements of the manner in which his crime was committed.

John Waisthall Orridge examined: I am superintendent of police for the southern district of this colony. I apprehended prisoner yesterday, and now charge him with wounding with intent to murder His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, at Clontarf, Middle Harbour. About three o'clock yesterday afternoon I was at Clontarff, partly on duty, and saw the Duke of Edinburgh and Sir William Manning walking from the luncheon booth in the direction of the beach. When the Duke and Sir William got some distance from the booth with an open space around them, the people keeping away, I saw the Duke and Sir William apart from the rest of the people. When they had got half-way by the beach, I was then myself about seventy yards from the Duke. I then saw the prisoner rush up from behind. He came suddenly from the crowd, took several quick steps, and when within about two yards of the Duke, whose back was towards him, I saw him present a revolver at the Duke's back. I immediately began to run towards the Duke. As I was running I saw and heard a revolver discharged, and immediately I saw the Duke fall on his hands and knees. The pistol was pointed directly at his back. A second shot was fired before I reached prisoner. I could not tell at whom the pistol was pointed, as I was running quickly and the crowd was getting in the way. But a second shot I heard before I got up to him. When I got up to prisoner he was seized by gentlemen who were closer to him than myself, and from them I got hold of him. Whilst in the cab driving up from the steamer to the gaol I saw that prisoner was a good deal knocked about in the face. One eye was bunged up, and his face bleeding. He said, "I've made a mess of it, and all for no good." I know there is a pistol in the custody of police-sergeant Musgrove. I did not see it immediately after. I saw it in the sergeant's custody. I believe he can prove that he took it from prisoner. Another pistol will also be produced. One is in the possession of an officer of the *Galatea* the other in the possession of the police.

Cross-examined by the prisoner: Did I make the remark that I had made a mess of it, and all for no good? Yes.

Prisoner: I think you are wrong. In the struggle it was the party that came behind that caused the second shot to explode. I have no further questions to ask the witness.

Mr. Henry Clarke gave corroborative evidence. The prisoner had no question to ask of him.

Simeon Henry Pearce examined: I am a magistrate of the colony. I was at Clontarf yesterday, and saw the Duke of Edinburgh there. About three o'clock in the afternoon I was in company with Mr. Clarke (the last witness), crossing the green between the luncheon tent and the trees that fringe the beach of Middle Harbour. At this time Mr. Clarke called my attention to the Duke passing. On turning round I heard a report of firearms, and saw the Duke fall. He fell forward on his hands and knees, as far as I remember, and I heard him cry "Oh, oh," or something to that effect. I saw the prisoner at that time retreating backwards from where the Duke fell. He was retreating with a pistol in his hand. I think it was a revolver. I saw it in his hand. I could not see what it was until he fired the second shot. Sir William Manning was making towards the prisoner, and the prisoner continued to retreat backwards with a pistol in his hand levelled in the direction of the Duke and Sir William. At this time I was immediately opposite prisoner and about ten feet from him. I saw Sir William bend his head forward, and immediately the prisoner fired the shot. Sir William was moving towards the prisoner then, and immediately this second shot was fired he fell to the ground, and I concluded he was shot.

Cross-examined by prisoner: Are you sure you saw Sir William Manning fall? Yes, I did. He went on his hands and kness as far as I remember, and I concluded he was shot. That was the second shot, and I concluded it had gone through him.

William Harding, one of the *Galatea* bandsmen, gave similar testimony, and deposed to having found a revolver on the ground after the Prince was borne away wounded.

Charles Pritchard examined: I am band master of H. M. S. *Galatea*, and with the rest of the band was at the picnic at Clontarf yesterday. I saw a person advance and fire a shot from a revolver. I could not swear what person it was. He had a hat on. He fired the shot at the back of the Duke of Edinburgh. I never lost sight of him. The Duke was coming direct to us. We never lose sight of him when we are playing at public places, unless when he goes to dinner or luncheon. The man who fired was behind the Duke, and so close to him that he might have picked his pocket when he fired. The Duke fell instantly, making an exclamation at the time. I saw some one seize the man who fired, and then saw a second person advance to him. The Duke was barely a couple of feet from the man. As I advanced I saw a gentleman lay hold of the man's arms, and I caught hold of him by the hair of the head, and a pistol fell. I saw it fall. The crowd came round so quick that we were moved some few yards, and when we got up I saw the pistol in the hands of witness Harding. He gave it to me. I gave it into the hands of our officer, Lieut. Bradley.

Cross-examined by prisoner: In reference to a second shot—did you hear and see a second shot? I saw and heard it.—Was it not while the struggling was going on? It was when a gentleman caught hold of his arm and knocked it down that he was in the act of firing the second shot.

The Crown Solicitor: He had pointed the pistol? Yes, and was then seized by some gentleman, a stranger to me. He distinctly held it up to me after he fired.

By prisoner: Who was it that it was aimed at? Whatever gentleman was with the Duke. It aimed in the direction of the Duke. It was exactly in the same direction as the first shot, as the man had receded a little sideways.—Was it not to intimidate Sir William Manning from advancing? He was advancing—that is, the gentleman who was with the Duke was advancing towards the man who fired the shot.

William Vial examined: I am a cosciemaker, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. I was at the Sailors' Home Picnic, at Clontarf, yesterday, and saw the Duke of Edinburgh there. I saw His Royal Highness leave the luncheon table. I had been in the tent, and left it to walk down the green with two young ladies. I saw the Duke leave the luncheon booth and proceed to the small pavilion or tent put up for his accommodation; near that place he was talking with two or three gentlemen, among whom Sir Wm. Manning was one. I next saw His Royal Highness present Sir William with an envelope. They were then standing close together in front of the small pavilion. They left that place together and walked down the green towards where I was standing, which was a position almost in a line between the Galatea band, stationed under the trees near the beach and the pavilion, Sir William and Sir William were coming from, I noticed His Royal Highness on the way down stop to speak to the Hon. George Allen and Mrs. Allen. Just as the Duke and Sir William got directly opposite me in a line I st

your attention, as no good can be gained in delaying a work which will be progressive and remunerative, and, in addition, secure for Bombay vegetables and green fodder for cattle at reasonable rates.

I have, throughout the year, had particular attention paid to the removal of filth from the so-called drains in the Native Town, as this filth is, in my opinion, *one* of the great causes of fever.

Covered drains, equal in length to 102·86 miles, have been opened and cleaned, showing an increase of 47·90 miles over the return for 1866, when 54·96 miles were opened and cleaned.

In the month of May the water in the Baboola Tank was pumped out until the suction-pipe of the engine could not reach the surface of the water. 3,211 cart-loads of mud were removed, from the portion of the bottom that was exposed.

It is much to be regretted that all the water in this Tank could not be removed, as the bottom in the centre is very foul.

Greater attention has also been paid to the cleansing of the open unmade road-side gutters that obtain throughout this city.

These open drains are a positive disgrace to the city. Those in Coombarwadis remain in the same state as I pointed out in my report for 1865, and being unpaved at the bottom, they are made worse by scraping, and the ground, soaked with sewage, emits a foul odour for some distance.

I have often pointed the drains in this district and in others out to Justices, who invariably reply, "Oh! this is too bad, something must be done at once to remedy this horrible state of things;" but up to the end of 1867 nothing had been done. I have over and over again stated my opinion that the improvement of the existing *surface* drains, both open and covered, was a work in which *immediate* action was necessary.

In the Appendix will be found a statement of the number of Notices served by my department during 1867. It will be seen that 2,708 notices have been issued by my orders. That of these only 1,439 have been complied with, leaving 1,269 not complied with, of which 319 were subsequently disposed of by summonses, &c., but in the remaining 950 cases I could not enforce the provisions of the Act.

The intention of the framers of the Act has been so far frustrated that in the above 950 cases in which it was necessary, in your opinion, that action should be taken to improve the sanitary condition of this city, no action has been taken, and the reason for this is simply that the sections of the Act under which the notices have been necessarily served only authorize the Municipal Commissioner, in the event of the persons on whom the notices are served not complying with the terms of such notices, to perform the work himself, and to recover the expenses of such work before the Court of Petty Sessions. In many cases the answers that I have received from you has been, that there were no available funds to spend on the execution of these works.

I would point out that it would be far simpler and easier for authority to be given to the Municipal Commissioner to summon before a Magistrate any person who did not comply with the terms of a notice issued by his orders, and that the Magistrate should have power to inflict a daily penalty until the requirements of such notice were *completed*.

If this alteration were made in the Act, I could effect much greater improvements at less cost of time and labour to my establishment, and the law would not be, as now, a dead letter.

I would desire to call attention to the fact that out of 206 notices served under Section 128, requiring owners of premises to level, metal, and sewer private streets, not one has been attended to, although the condition of most of the Fuzendarzee Lanes throughout this city is such as to require this most necessary work to be at once performed.

In the same way under Section 145, 954 notices have been issued to limewash houses; 663 persons complied with the notice, but 291 persons have not done so, and I have been compelled to suspend further action because we have no funds.

I would invite especial attention to the subject of the notices contained in the statement, wherein it will be seen that those requiring action to be taken with reference to such structural works which are most important in a sanitary point of view have been in far too many instances entirely disregarded.

As I stated in my last year's report, we find day by day the pressing want of a reliable map of the city. It is extremely difficult to point out the real owner of land or property. The names given in the books of the Collector of Bombay often differ from those in the books of the Ward Superintendents, and it is just as likely as not that both are wrong.

As it is, it has occurred on more than one occasion that a notice or summons has been made out in the name of the person whose name is registered in the Ward Superintendent's books as the owner of any particular house, &c., and in one case has come before the Magistrate the person named has been proved to have died years before, and the person who appeared in answer to the charge has set up the plea that no notice has been served on him.

I believe the practical way to get over this difficulty is to make all owners of land or property register their names in books to be kept in your office, and that no transfer of either land or houses should be held to be legal without a certificate from the Municipal Commissioner stating that such transfer had been duly registered in his office.

I also append a statement of Summonses issued by the Magistrates at my instance.

1,455 persons have been summoned for different offences against the Act, of whom 1,068 have been convicted; 55 cases were dismissed, and 332 summonses were withdrawn by me, the offence having ceased before the day of hearing. Rupees 8,890 have been recovered from the 1,068 persons convicted. During 1866, 718 persons were fined Rs. 6,126-13.

165 persons were fined Rs. 1,182 for allowing offensive matter or liquid to run on the street, and 133 persons were fined Rs. 1,793 for not complying with a notice to cleanse house or land.

In this year, as in the last, by far the largest number of offenders were the owners of milch-cattle.

In 1866, 391 persons were fined Rs. 2,900-13; in 1867, 307 persons were fined Rs. 1,538 for keeping horned cattle so as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

I mentioned last year, and I again wish to bring most earnestly to your notice, the absolute necessity of taking some decisive action with a view to the amelioration of the sanitary condition of the milch-cattle stables throughout the city. I cannot use stronger language than I did last year, though it failed to produce results or action. I have this one additional hope now, that several of the most influential Justices have visited these places with me, and have seen for themselves, and have smelt for themselves, the sights that are to be seen, and the smells that are to be smelt, in these stables.

I would entreat the Worshipful Bench to remember that milk forms the principal food of the young, and that milk from animals kept in such an impure atmosphere, and under such insanitary conditions, *must* be unwholesome.

I repeat the advice I gave last year, which if followed will meet the case. I said—

"The first thing that should be done is to make the Byelaws regarding space for each animal apply to these stables, and bring the owners under the provisions of Section CCL, which provides for dangerous and offensive trades.

"The next is that in each quarter of the town the Municipality should erect proper stables like those on the storage ground, where cleanliness and ventilation are maintained, and that owners of milch-buffaloes should be allowed only to keep their cattle at these places, paying a small rent for the same. Unless this is done these cowsheds will remain as a lasting disgrace and source of disease to Bombay."

Upwards of 20,000 houses have been especial inspected by the officers of my establishment, but from causes explained above, action, which in many of them would have been taken, has been suspended on account of the impossibility of carrying out the necessary work.

ROAD-SCRAPING, &c.

The main thoroughfares have been diligently scraped during the year. At the suggestion of the Executive Engineer two road-sweeping machines were procured from England and are now in use. They were intended to be drawn by one horse, but it soon became evident that none of our horses, not even an Australian, were strong enough to draw the machine when in action. The strain on the loins was excessive. I therefore had them converted for bullock draught, and now they are worked before the road is watered. They certainly sweep the surface of the road extremely clean, but at the same time they cause clouds of dust to arise which are very annoying to passers-by. This I hope will be obviated when we have procured horses of sufficient strength to draw these machines over a watered road. The bullocks could not draw the machine if used when the roads were wet.

66,418 cart-loads of scrapings were utilized during the year in filling in a low-lying unwholesome swamp near the Oomberkharee Sewer Road, in which neighbourhood also the levels of two roads connecting it with Grant Road have been raised.

A road has also been laid between Tank Street and Upper Duncan Road. The Cammattespoora Foras Roads has been partially widened, and several other places have been filled in. These *reclamation* effect a vast amount of good.

THE FOREMAN CARPENTER

has during the past year repaired 2,053 carts belonging to different establishments. The old pattern cart will not, I fear, last much longer. All new carts are made to tilt.

OFFENSIVE AND DANGEROUS TRADES.

All the Tanneries have been frequently inspected. The one belonging to Jacob Sao, situated on the western shore at Mahim near the Jambli Tank, has been complained of several times during the year as a cause of nuisance. He has received accordingly notice to discontinue his trade, but time has been allowed him to fix on some other spot. A new one has been established on the Flats near Dharavee.

Complaints were received from the residents near Dadur regarding the intolerable nuisance arising from the various indigo-dyeing houses in the neighbourhood. The owners of these places were accordingly served with notices in September to discontinue their trade within thirty days after service of such notice, but action was not taken to compel them to do so until after the year under report had expired. Some of the dyers in indigo from the neighbourhood of Sooparcebagh were removed about the middle of the year, as complaints had been received from residents living in the neighbourhood, of nuisance arising from these dye-houses. Some of them removed of their own accord to places where they will probably be allowed to continue for ever without causing any nuisance whatever.

The Saltfish store dealers who were in the habit of keeping lots of saltfish stored in chawls near Cooliewady in Mandvee were removed during the year. They have located themselves at Sewree, which is a fishing village, and where their boats can come alongside the bunder.

The Fat boilers have also moved to Sewree Crose Road, where they are carrying on their trade in as an unobjectionable a spot as can be selected.

THE BURIAL-GROUNDS

remain in the same state as in the last report.

The arrangements for the closure of the Burial-grounds of the Protestant community are, I believe, in course of completion, whilst those for the opening of the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Dharavee are very nearly ready. The Trustees of the American Mission have consented to close the Burial-ground on the Grant Road if another place is provided for them. It is proposed that part of the old English Burial-ground at Matoongа be handed over to them.

The three Burial-grounds belonging to the Jewish community at Grant Road should also be closed as they are very low-lying. Portions of them are simply swamps during the monsoon, and the exhalations from them cannot but exert a prejudicial influence on the health of the people who live in the neighbourhood.

The Hindoo Burning-place and Burial-ground at Old Sonapore has been, during the past year, completely cut off from the sea by the reclamation for the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the level of which is some feet above that of the burning-place. It therefore is necessary, in my opinion, that some instant action should be taken to see whether a new site could not be chosen for the cremation of the Hindoo dead. On account of the reclamation, the only approach to this place is now in front of the Sonapoor Necessary and Depot for night-soil carts.

I also think that the existing Mussulman Burial-grounds should be closed. They are all over-crowded, and are chiefly situated to windward of the Native Town. Some proper place on the Flats might be chosen for them.

As I stated last year, I think that the Parsee Towers of Silence should be closed. It is much to be desired that such an intelligent race as the Parsees should abandon a mode of disposal of their dead which, on reflection, must be repugnant to every one of them. The idea that the body of a loved parent or child be torn to pieces by carrion birds, cannot be painful in the extreme to the feelings of all educated men.

Many gentlemen of this community have during late years visited England, and several deaths have taken place in that country; the bodies of these Parsees are not exposed, but quietly buried in places where their friends in after years can go and visit the tombs erected over them. I would therefore earnestly wish to call the attention of the leading members of the Parsee community to this subject, with a view to the removal of what is after all only a continual reminder of the tyranny of the ancient oppressors of their race in Persia before their migration.

MARKET AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

On the 15th January the opening of the New Markets on the Esplanade was inaugurated by a Fruit, Vegetable, and Flower Show, at which His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Bombay, and a large number of persons attended.

Fruit and vegetables were sent down in large quantities from all parts of the country, and proved that the dealers in Bombay are not the only persons benefitted by the Municipal improvements of this city.

It had been one of the matters of your earliest solicitude to provide proper Slaughter-houses for the use of the Butchers of this town, and during the previous year that piece of ground was obtained at Bandora on which stood the picturesque ruins of the old Jesuit College which was visited by Dr. Fryer in 1672, who thus describes the place:—

"Upon these scores it was not long before I was employed to wait on the Father Superior of the North, a learned man, and a Spaniard by nation, of the order of the Jesuits.

"The President commanded his own baloon (a barge of state of two and twenty oars) to attend me, and one of the Council to compliment the Father on the Island of Canorin, parted from Bombaim by a stream half a mile broad. Near our landing-place stood a College, not inferior to the building, nor much unlike those of our Universities, belonging to the Jesuits here, more commonly called Paulistines (whose visitor was now my patient), who live here very sumptuously, the greatest part of the Island being theirs. Our entertainment was truly noble and becoming the gravity of the Society. After I had done my duty the Fathers accompanied us to the barge. Afore the College gate stood a large Cross thwack'd full of young blacks singing vespers. The town is large, the houses tiled; it is called Bandora. At our department they gave us seven guns, which they have planted in front of their College for their own defence; besides they are fitted with good store of small arms.

"In the middle of the river we had a pleasant prospect on both sides. On Bandora side the College, the Town, the Church of St. Andrew a mile beyond, and upon the hill that pointed to the sea the Aquada, Blockhouse, and a Church; on the other side the Church of Maijm with other handsome buildings."

Tempora mutantur! where the College once stood there have been erected Slaughter-houses, which, for space, ventilation, cleanliness, and convenience, are not, I believe, inferior to any in any part of the world. The Cross which Dr. Fryer mentions is still standing on the ground.

I need only refer to the plan given in your Report for 1866 to show the position and arrangement of the new Slaughter-houses.

The very greatest care had been taken in their erection, in order that the so-called religious prejudices of natives should not be in the very slightest degree interfered with.

It may appear ludicrous to European readers that some of the Mussulman butchers objected to use the Slaughter-house for oxen because it was next to the Commissariat Slaughter-house, on the spouts of the gutters of which they saw the head of an animal which, in their imagination, bore some faint resemblance to a Pig! We had this similitude of the Unclean Beast removed, and their only objection was taken away.

A wall was built to separate the Mutton Slaughter-house from that of the Beef, and in order that it might not be possible to see the carcases of the sheep and those of the oxen at one and the same time, a screen was continued across the platform where the meat train stands.

For the like object, as we were gravely assured that all the mutton would be spoilt if the buffers of the van containing it were to touch the buffers of the van containing the beef, we arranged that the third class carriages for the conveyance of the butchers and their servants should separate the beef from the mutton. The train once made upon this arrangement has not been altered.

The Slaughter-houses were first used on the night of the 19th February, and the first meat train (the first I believe that ever crossed the Junction between the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways) reached Bore Bunder at 4-45 A.M. on the following morning. The arrangement that obtains at Bandora had been carried out at Bore Bunder. A screen divides the mutton from the beef, and on leaving the ground the beef is carried away in one direction, whilst the mutton goes away by the other. A temporary market for beef and mutton for European consumption has been erected opposite the Fruit Market.

On the 8th March, all the country-mutton butchers struck work and slaughtering, but on this emergency we got down in a few hours 1,400 sheep from Poona, Ahmedabad, and other quarters, when the butchers came to their senses and resumed their work.

The Erskine Road Markets had been delayed on account of some of the ironwork not having been forwarded from England, but on December 1st, the Fish and Mutton Market, and on the 24th of the same month, the Fruit and Vegetable Market at this place, were opened.

These markets, situated in that densely-populated quarter of the city, the Null Bazar, Khara Talao, are an immense improvement, and would do credit to any city in the world.

I append a statement showing the approximate Price Current in the Bombay Markets during 1867.

On the 29th December the New Mutton and Fish Market on the Esplanade was opened.

During the year there have been 300,313 sheep and goats, 26,338 oxen, and 1,558 pigs slaughtered. These figures, compared with those of the previous year, show a falling off of 70,393 sheep, 1,478 oxen, and 462 pigs.

It is easy to account for the first item. The privilege given by you for the purchase of sheep for slaughtering for religious and domestic ceremonies has been most widely abused, the consequence being a loss to the Municipality in the shape of fees at last year's rates amounting to Rs. 1,099, or at the new rates of Rs. 4,399; but this view of the case, although it is an important item, sinks into insignificance when compared with the very serious evil, in a sanitary point of view, that has been permitted in allowing these animals to be slaughtered in and amidst the dwelling-houses of the inhabitants of this city. The blood and entrails are thrown into the street, and remain to putrefy until removed by the scavenger or by dogs or birds. Measures have been taken to stop this objectionable practice, compelling all persons who really require animals for this purpose to purchase them at Bandora on payment of the Municipal fee.

The falling off in oxen is not so easily accounted for, but it is stated the number of ships supplied during the past year has not equalled that of the previous year.

Two pork butchers have left, which will partly account for the decrease in the number of pigs slaughtered, although I am under the impression that there is some private slaughtering going on amongst the Portuguese residents in Mazagon, Mahim, &c.

I append a statement showing the number of Convictions and the amount of unwholesome food destroyed during 1867.

Seven persons were fined Rs. 190 for slaughtering in their houses.

Three persons found in possession of meat unfit for the food of man were fined Rs. 400, and one of them was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in addition to the fine.

Twenty-seven persons were fined Rs. 542 for offering fish unfit for food of man for sale, and one of them was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in addition to fine.

A quantity, amounting to upwards of 137 tons, of unwholesome food, was destroyed.

221,940 lbs. of rice, part of the cargo of the ship *Arabistan*, that was wrecked on the Prongs, were landed on the Victoria Bunder and spread in the sun to dry. A most dreadful stench arose from it and became a source of disease to the neighbourhood. This was seized and was destroyed by the Magistrate's order.

I have again to report that I have every reason to be satisfied with the zeal of Inspector Higgins, the Superintendent of the Markets. His work is most arduous, as he has to visit Bandora regularly every other day, besides keeping up a constant inspection of the markets and shops in Bombay. He possesses the confidence of all the dealers in the markets, the butchers, and the cattle-dealers, &c., and faithfully carries out orders given to him.

(To be Continued.)

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Sellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hote is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—IN CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	per Rupee
,, 4	do.	.....	1s. 11 7/8d. do.
,, 3	do.	.....	1s. 11 13/16d. do.
,, 2	do.	.....	1s. 11½d. do.
,, 1	do.	.....	1s. 11 11/16d. do.
,, demand	.....	.....	1s. 11 5/8d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland	.....	.....	1s. 11 9/16d. do.
On Ireland	do.	.....	
On Paris	do.	.....	1s. 11½d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 11½d do.
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realisation to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th April 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2 per Rupee.

On demand	1/11½	,,
On Scotland	1/11 13/16	,,
On Ireland	1/11¾	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1/11 11/16	,,
On demand	1/11 4/8	,,
On Paris	1/11 5/8	,,

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 when all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4 do.
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 27th April 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital £1,000,000 *Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,325.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	.....	at 1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	,, at 1s. 11 5/8d.	,,
3	do.	,, at 1s. 11 9/16d.	,,
2	do.	,, at 1s. 11½d.	,,
1	do.	,, at 1s. 11 7/16d.	,,
On demand	.....	,, at 1s. 11d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland		,, at 1s. 11 5/16d.	,,

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... at 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1868

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 m's' sight above	.....	2s.	per Rupee
,, 4	do.	..... 1s. 11½d.	,,
,, 3	do.	..... 1s. 11 13/16d.	,,
,, 2	do.	..... 1s. 11 3/4d.	,,
,, 1	do.	..... 1s. 11 11/16d.	,,
On demand	.....	..... 1s. 11 5/8d.	,,
On Scotland	do.	.....	
On Ireland	do.	.....	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		1s. 11 9/16d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts pay ble in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balance have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	..	..	.. 6 per cent.
6	do.	..	.. 5 ,,
3	do.	..	.. 4 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 27th April 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£600,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Haukow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at th following rates, viz. —

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at	2s. 0d.		per Rupee.
4	do.	.. ..	at 1s. 11 13/16d. ,,
3	do.	.. ..	at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
2	do.	.. ..	at 1s. 11 11/16d. ,,
1	do.	.. ..	at 1s. 11½d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office)	.....		at 1s. 11¾d. ,,

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 6 months' notice,			3 per cent.
Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 28th April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£925,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 38,200.

Head Office—London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Cooper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 28, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FREME, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager
National Bank of India, Bombay, 31st April 1868.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

ROSSELET & Co

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—The undersigned having arranged to supply their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamps for the Municipalities of Bombay, Surat, and other Out-stations, are prepared to make arrangements with other Municipalities in this Presidency or elsewhere.

The undersigned beg leave also to intimate that their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamp, has been tested by the Quarter Master General of the Army, and approved of for Barrack lighting. The attention of Railway Companies is also called to this lamp.

FARNHAM & Co.,
Government Ice House Buildings, No. 2, Apollo Street,
Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

LEA AND PERRIN'S
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
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ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

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Numerous trials have proved it to be the remedy for all Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Costiveness, Heart-burn, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, or General Debility, especially that arising from a long residence in India, or other warm climates. Bilious Headaches, Offensive Breath, Convalescence from Fevers and other Debilitating Diseases, Affections of the Spleen, Want of Appetite and General Vigour of the Frame; Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Blotches on the Skin, Pimples on the Face and other disorders arising from derangement of either the Liver, Gall, Bladder, or Biliary Ducts, have in the "Essence of Chiretta" their appropriate remedy.

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